

# LOUISVILLE EVENING BULLETIN.

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## EVENING BULLETIN.

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**NOTICES.**—The two sonnets below by a favorite poet and the song by an equally favorite poetess will be read with rare delight:  
(For the Louisville Journal.)  
**SONNETS.**  
BY WM. P. DEAN.

**TO A POET.**  
Thou pale-faced plodder ever dead men's lore,  
And thought-evolver from thy own deep mire,  
Within thy quiet life my soul doth find  
A gleam of light from all the gloom of life.  
When all the world in death-like darkness sleeps,  
Thy lamp asserts its everlasting day.  
Waking the midnight mind to perfect day,  
Whistling idly through slumbering vigils keeps.  
I too have sought, with agonizing pain,  
To write my name among the sons of earth,  
As one whose life was not a common birth,  
But all my hopeful efforts were in vain;  
Yet will I toil, for labor ever brings  
Surcease of sorrow from life's fortune's stings.

**CHILDHOOD.**  
Children are living poems. Could we read  
The varied fancies of a lovely mind,  
Within that ample volume we should find  
High inspirations, and a fame indeed.  
These infant sonnets of our Epic life,  
Sparkle like gems in nature's coronet;  
Bright as the diamond in a mass of jet,  
Pure as fair pearls in a world of strife.  
O would that earth could keep them ever young;  
In their poetic wisdom is a reach  
That all defies the impotence of speech,  
When hoarsest music's melting from their tongue,  
Spare them, ye sea-scattered souls, the critic's rod  
From childhood-angels—who belong to God.  
LOUISVILLE, 1853.

**"I HEARD THEE SING IN THE NIGHT-TIME."**  
BY SALLIE M. DEAN.  
I heard thee sing in the night-time,  
When the skies were darkly blue;  
And dreamed in my voiceless rapture  
That the angels heard thee too.  
For thy strains swell thro' the bosom  
With a trembling thrill and low,  
Like a sound of haunting sweetness  
From the chords of long ago.  
Then ever sing in the night-time,  
While the birds and breezes sleep—  
'Tis then that the heart is softest  
And the eye most free to weep.

**WEDNESDAY, JAN. 6, 1853.**  
JAPAN.—The Shanghai correspondent of the New York Times makes the following confident statement:  
I reopen this letter at the eleventh hour to give you an important piece of news, which has just been communicated to me by an officer of high rank in the United States service, and one who has been on terms of the greatest intimacy with the Russian Ambassador.

His excellency Count Potiatine, in his communication with the Governor of Nagasaki, was informed by him that it was the intention of the Japanese Government to pursue an entirely different course regarding intercourse with foreigners; that their policy was to be the opposite of what it has heretofore been in everything relating to the above. It was now very desirous of cultivating relations with all the great maritime Powers, and it was the intention of the Government to send Ambassadors to represent the nation abroad. His Excellency was most earnestly requested to delay his departure for a few hours, as the Governor was hourly expecting despatches from the court of Yeddo, officially advising him to communicate the above information to the Russian Ambassador.

So important was this information considered by Count Potiatine that he expedited his departure for this place to meet the mail steamer which departs to-morrow for Europe, by which he has dispatched one of his suite to St. Petersburg with despatches relating to the above. His Excellency starts to-day on his return to Nagasaki, expecting to be back here in about two weeks.

You may consider the matter I have communicated above as perfectly reliable, as it comes from a most authentic source.

If this is really true, it is of the very highest importance. We hope, at any rate, that the Government at Washington will have the sagacity and decision to take early and full advantage of all the truth there is in it. Opportunities like this often test the statesmanship of rulers more severely than the most threatening emergencies. Unfortunately they occur far less frequently in the history of States, and when lost, through ignorance or negligence, are never recovered. Let the men at Washington who think themselves statesmen be on the alert.

**THE ASSEMBLY BALL AT FRANKFORT.**—Our special correspondent at Frankfort informs us that the forthcoming ball at the Capitol Hotel, Frankfort, on the evening of the 13th inst., will be of a fancy dress character. It is with difficulty that we can command fitting terms in which to express our admiration for the entertainments given from time to time by the Assembly Association. Their elevated character and admirable conduct have given them a wide reputation in fashionable circles. They are attended by the most brilliant beauty, the gayest fashion, and most gallant chivalry of the Commonwealth. We wish particularly to impress it upon the minds of the patrons of these balls that the next entertainment will be a fancy dress one, and the management promise that, if it should prove as great a success as we trust it will be, they will vouchsafe another entertainment at an early day of the same character.

**POLICE PROCEEDINGS.**—Tuesday, Dec. 5.—A. Com'th vs John K. Henneberger, selling liquor to slaves. Fined \$50.  
Same vs F. A. Isert, keeping a tippling house. Judgment confessed and fined \$60.  
Same vs J. Zintmeister, selling liquor to slaves. Judgment confessed and fined \$60.  
Same vs Sarah Garvin, keeping a disorderly house. Fined \$50.  
Same vs Dettley Riley (f. w. c.), keeping a disorderly house. Fined \$200.  
Same vs James Morris, carrying a deadly weapon. Fined \$50.  
Same vs Wm. Gill, keeping a disorderly house. Failed to appear. Fined \$1,000.  
Same vs Wm. Shefer, selling liquor without license. Judgment confessed and fined \$20.  
Same vs Geo. Murphy, renting a house to disreputable persons. Not guilty.

**QUERY.**—A gentleman of this city received one of the briefest letters on record, a day or two since. It is enigmatical. It contains either a threat or a warning—"a regard for the soul's welfare or a body's harm." Will the author explain himself? The letter is embodied in the query—"Are you prepared to die?"

## RIVER AND STEAMBOAT MATTERS.

The river was about at a stand last evening with between 11 and 12 feet water on the falls. A drizzling rain fell throughout the day.

There was but one arrival from below—the B. M. Patton, from the Tennessee river. We thank Mr. Patton for a copy of the manifest.

The Uncle Sam was due yesterday, but had not arrived at a late hour last night.

The Empress is expected to arrive from New Orleans to-day.

The large and fine steamer Antelope, Capt. Decker, will leave for New Orleans to-day. The A. has every appointment to render a trip on her comfortable and pleasant. Capt. Decker is an attentive and polite officer.

The Jacob Strader is the mailboat for Cincinnati to-day.

Our New Orleans dispatch announces the failure of three prominent houses in that city. Two of the failures were known through private dispatches early yesterday morning. One of the houses has considerable business connections with this city, but we believe that parties here will not suffer by it. In fact we have good authority for saying that the principal corresponding firm in this house is fully protected.

The Bank of Kentucky, the Bank of Louisville, and the Farmers' Bank of Kentucky have declared semi-annual dividends of 5 per cent. premium.

In the money market there is very little change to notice. Eastern exchange we still quote at 1 premium and New Orleans par to 1 premium. The notes of the old Tennessee banks have improved and we now quote them at 56¢ discount.

The New York Journal of Commerce of Saturday evening says:  
This has been a very quiet day except in the movements of the market, which have been somewhat active. There have been many failures, on the part of Western corporations, to provide for the payment of their notes, but on the whole the market has been better than it was some time since.

Foreign exchange is a little more active, but there are no more sellers than buyers. Two or three houses, who have been buying and selling for some time, have now stopped, and have no more to sell. This is a very unusual state of affairs, and it is a sign of a general depression in the market.

Snow storms have been quite frequent and heavy in Virginia in the last few days. In some places the snow fell to the depth of twelve inches.

The Governor of Georgia has vetoed no less than twenty-five bills passed by the Legislature at its present session.

**TENNESSEE BANKS.**—The notes of the following Banks of Tennessee are received on deposit and in payment of debts by the banks in Nashville, and are taken at par in all business transactions:  
Bank of America, Nashville, do  
Bank of Tennessee, Nashville, do  
Bank of the State, Nashville, do  
Bank of the South, Nashville, do  
Bank of the West, Nashville, do  
Bank of the North, Nashville, do  
Bank of the East, Nashville, do  
Bank of the Middle, Nashville, do  
Bank of the South, Nashville, do  
Bank of the West, Nashville, do  
Bank of the North, Nashville, do  
Bank of the East, Nashville, do  
Bank of the Middle, Nashville, do

**AFAIRS AT FRANKFORT.**  
(Special Correspondence of the Louisville Journal.)  
The Election of a U. S. Senator—Legislative Proceedings.—The New State Treasurer.—The Assembly Ball.—Senator Walton and His Excuse.—Senator Porter on Baby Talk, etc.

FRANKFORT, Jan. 5, 1853.  
The crisis is passed, and Lazarus W. Powell is elected U. S. Senator from Kentucky from and after the 4th of March, 1853. The election took place a few minutes before one o'clock to-day. The event was inaugurated by the appointment of a committee in the Senate to inform the House that the Senate was ready to go into the election. Mr. Whitaker, the talented young American Senator from Shelby, introduced a resolution precisely similar in character to that which was urged by the Democrats when Senator Crittenden was elected, declaring it inexpedient to select a Senator at the present time. While the resolution was under consideration, Messrs. Whitaker, Andrews, and Mallory, expressed their opposition to the election in the clearest and most lucid terms. Mr. Speaker King, however, decided the resolution out of order, and Mr. Whitaker finally withdrew it. Pending the motion to appoint the usual committee in the House to inform the Senate that the House was ready to go into the election, Capt. Jackson, of Christian, introduced a resolution of the same import as that introduced by Mr. Whitaker in the Senate, and supported a resolution in a speech of unusual force, eloquence, and ability. I wish that not only every American, but that every Democrat in the Commonwealth could have heard the patriotic address of that distinguished leader of the American party in the House. Highly as I have esteemed the genius and cultivation of Capt. Jackson, I was not prepared for the realization of his splendid powers which electrified the large audience that crowded the hall of the House to-day to every part. I trust that the admirable reporter, Mr. Sayers, will fill up the notes of the speech in question that the reader may have at least the pleasure of an enjoyment of the glowing beauties of its delivery.

In the Senate Mr. Powell was nominated by Mr. Silvertooth, and in the House by Maj. Newell. Hon. Garret Davis, who was complimented with the vote of the American members (with the exception of that of Senator Burton), was nominated in the Senate by Mr. Bruner and in the House by Mr. Johnson. Senator Burton put Hon. John B. Thompson in nomination, but his name was subsequently withdrawn, Mr. Burton voting for Mr. Thompson. The aggregate vote of the two Houses stood thus:  
Lazarus W. Powell..... 81  
Garret Davis..... 64  
John B. Thompson..... 4

Mr. Powell was elected upon the first ballot. A communication addressed to the presiding officers of the two houses, from the Senator elect, was read before the two bodies, inviting them to be present at a banquet at the Mansion House this evening. An enthusiastic reunion then and there of the Senator elect may be anticipated, but "think of their heads in the morning."

In the Senate to-day the 242d section of the Code of Practice, with an amendment to allow appeals in all cases of fines of \$20, was ordered to a third reading. Mr. Howard offered a series of resolutions affecting the present banking law, and relating to bills of exchange, which were referred and ordered to be printed. Leave was obtained in the Senate to report the following: A bill to amend section 180 of the Code of Practice; a bill to charter the Louisville and Cane Run Plankroad Company; a bill to prevent the sale of liquor to minors; a bill to amend chapter 27, article 6, title "Courts," of the Revised Statutes. There was no definite action in the Senate to-day of any public or local measure of importance.

As a leader of the majority in the House declared, the election of United States Senator was regarded as "a play enough for one day," and that body adjourned immediately after the event.

The bill for the remuneration of Dr. W. L. Sutton, for his invaluable statistical report of births,

deaths, and marriages, came up in the House at the special order, and its hour was exhausted without a vote of the sentiments of that body in reference to its merits. There is a disposition on the part of two or three members to repudiate the contract which existed between the State and Dr. Sutton, but I have too much confidence in the honor and magnanimity of the majority to indulge a fear that they will refuse to requite the almost Herculean labors of the distinguished Doctor.

Leave was obtained in the House to bring in a bill to reduce the salaries of the State officers, which, I presume, will not meet with much favor, as it is generally presumed that our public officers are very poorly paid at present. Indeed a proposition is now pending in the Senate to increase the allowance of various State and judicial officers.

Among the reports by standing committees in the House to-day were a bill affecting trials by jury, relating to willcases, which fell into the orders of the day, and a bill to change the present mode of assessing real estate, both of which fell into the orders of the day, and were ordered to be printed.

Mr. Robert C. Wintersmith's term of office as Treasurer of State expired at 9 o'clock last evening, and he was succeeded by Col. J. H. Garrard. Mr. Wintersmith and his accomplished clerical force have been busily engaged for some days in righting up the affairs of that department, and I am assured that Col. Garrard's predecessor has left everything in the most perfect order of arrangement. Mr. Wintersmith discharged the important trusts reposed in him with the endorsement from the lips of his constituents, "Well done, good and faithful servant." The people of the Commonwealth will be fortunate indeed if they find in Col. Garrard an officer who will bring to the position an equal degree of efficiency and faithfulness.

With a high appreciation of Mr. Wintersmith's efficiency as an officer and his pleasing social qualities as a man, his friends of the State-house Square have presented him a magnificent gold watch and a massive chain. The gift is an evidence of the taste and discrimination of the donors and a handsome compliment to the recipient.

The third ball of the series given by the Assembly Association at the Capitol Hotel, in this city, has been appointed for Thursday evening, the 13th inst., and I am informed that it will be a fancy dress entertainment. I doubt if any similar entertainments have ever exceeded in point of interest and real enjoyment the balls of the same character which have been given heretofore by this club. They have been attended by the most elevated, refined, and fashionable people of this and the adjoining States, and have had a reputation in the fashionable world abroad. It should be remembered that these balls are not given through motives of pecuniary gain, for be it known that each entertainment costs the young gentlemen of the club hundreds of dollars over and above the receipts. They are given to promote social enjoyment, mutual improvement, and for the glory of the Commonwealth. I hope to meet upon the occasion of this grand fete of the season, on the 14th inst., a collection of beauty and refinement at the State capital never before equalled, and I trust Louisville will furnish many representatives of the two departments of loveliness.

Senator Walton, of Hart, has added another jewel to the galaxy of married beauty which culminates at Frankfort during the present season, in the person of a charming young wife, taken during the holidays. His return was delayed somewhat by the occurrence, and he did not reach Frankfort until yesterday. Senator Mallory composed one of his escort from Louisville. Mr. Walton thought it one of his first duties to claim the indulgence of the Senate for his protracted delay, making some incoherent allusion to a "reasonable excuse." Senator Mallory, observing Mr. Walton's embarrassment, arose and informed the Senate that he had seen the gentleman's "excuse," and could assure them that it was a good one.

Senator Porter, of Woodford, who is ordinarily very attentive to the interests of his constituents, is somewhat in the same category with the Senator from Hart. During his holiday visit to his home in Woodford, on Christmas morning, he was delighted to find a little cherubic Porter in the domestic stocking; and, as he has not yet returned to his Senatorial post, it is fair to presume that he is somewhere in the recesses of old Woodford, exercising his colloquial powers in the profound mysteries of "baby-talk."

The Democratic members of the Legislature held a caucus at the Capitol Hotel last evening, in which it was agreed to nominate candidates for Keeper of the Penitentiary, &c., on Tuesday, the 12th inst. The Editorial Convention, which adjourned to meet again in this city, will convene on Thursday next.

In consideration of moral rectitude during confinement, Governor Morehead exercised the Executive clemency yesterday for the benefit of Mary Mack, Mary Nay, and Polly Grimes, a trio of frail sisters who were sent to the penitentiary from your city about a year ago, for various felonies. "Governor" Ward, and his prime minister Robb, conducted them to the railroad depot this afternoon, furnished them with money, and sent them under the escort of Capt. George Richardson, the peculiar guardian of unprotected females. They will reach Louisville simultaneously with this letter, and I commend the trio to the attention of your policemen.

**ELEVE.**  
[From this morning's Journal.]  
XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.  
Tuesday's Proceedings Concluded.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.  
SENATE.—After some debate, the motion of Mr. Fessenden, in regard to the French Spoliations Claims was referred to a select committee of seven. Messrs. Hunter, Davis, Crittenden, Collamer, Toombs, Hamlin, and King, were appointed to serve on that committee.

Mr. Silliman introduced a bill amendatory to the coinage act relative to half dollars and smaller coins. Mr. Gwin submitted a resolution of his own, instructing the Committee on Foreign Relations to inquire into the expediency of providing by law for the appointment of a Minister Plenipotentiary to Japan.

Mr. Brown is still too sick to resume his speech on Kansas affairs.

After some business of no public importance had been transacted, the Senate adjourned. Mr. Quitman said that these were questions which might as well come forward now. If an intelligent nation like this should think proper to retain the neutrality laws, or carry out the recommendation of the President (now, he believed, for the first time made from the Executive chair, that is to make them more stringent), he must be content; but he would not be content until he could bring Congress to vote on this important subject. He emphatically denied that the law of nations required practically denied that the law of nations required hostile aggressions on any other power.

The rights reserved to citizens cannot be invaded by the Government. The powers which are limited and specified by the so-called neutrality laws attempt to punish as crimes acts which are unknown to the laws of nations. He hoped that the sympathy now manifested in behalf of the Central American States would not be restrained by force. Were not our own citizens as good judges of their own morals as Congress for them?

Mr. Glancy Jones said that if he understood the most distinguished characteristic of our Government, it was a Government of national, constitutional, and common law. Hence, in forming his resolution, he proposed, as was appropriate, to refer this subject to the Committee on the Judiciary. As to the President's position, he understood it to be this: If you wish me to carry out these laws, you must give me more power. But it was not to be inferred as an objection to the repeal or modification of these laws.

Mr. Keitt took it for granted that a special question like this might properly be confided to a special committee. He understood that the gentleman from Pennsylvania says that the President waived the question as to whether or not he was in favor of a repeal or modification of the neutrality laws, but simply asked to be clothed with new power to defend them.

Mr. Jones explained. His impression was that he did not say that the President had made a waiver. He meant to give no opinion one way or another, but if existing statutes were to be carried out by courts throughout the country, it would be necessary to enable him to execute them.

Mr. Keitt, resuming, said the word waiver was not technically correct, but substantially true. The President has asked to have an army and navy to pursue citizens of the United States on the high seas and on foreign soil. Did he want the army and navy to prevent the sailing of expeditions from our shores? We have already an army and navy for this purpose. Then for what purpose does the President want additional forces? Is it to follow expeditionists on the water and arrest them in a foreign land? To do that, the whole neutrality law must be perverted. If the President has the right to make seizures in a foreign land, he has the right of a despot, as commander-in-chief of the army and navy. If men can be captured and these were, they must be captured for no offence. The pursuit of any expedition beyond three miles from shore is unlawful, and a capture on foreign soil is also unlawful, and as the gentleman from Georgia (Mr. Stephens) says, it is robbery to do it.

He did not know what position the administration occupies; he believed that Capt. Chataud, in sight of Punta Arenas, allowed the disembarkation of Walker's men because he had not the power to prevent it, and that officer was recalled in disgrace; but Commodore Paulding at that very spot sent his men on shore to capture Walker and his men, and he is not yet involved in disgrace. A singular state of affairs. Capt. Chataud disgraced for not doing what was done by Commodore Paulding, who is retained.

Mr. J. Glancy Jones read a portion of the message to show that the President only asked for the employment of an additional force in case of necessity to execute laws on the statute book, and for the fulfillment of a treaty in which the good faith of the government had already been pledged relative to the protection of the Isthmus of Panama transit route, and for the enforcement of the neutrality laws. If gentlemen mean he should execute them, they must clothe him with additional powers.

Mr. Stephens said if we wish to set an example let it be one which can be followed, but we ourselves should not be violators of the neutrality laws.

Reparation and restitution should be made, and it would be an outrage if not made; every man should be sent back to the place from which he was taken. If Walker, the felon, as some call him, is a fugitive from justice, let the courts so determine. He had understood that Walker left this country in a ship with a regular clearance. He gave his bond before leaving, and can answer to it. It did not become gentlemen to say that Walker is a fugitive, when he came here on parole, and when the Executive said to him, "Go in peace; we have no charge against you." He repeated that Walker and his men should be put on board a national ship and returned where they were before the outrage on them was committed.

Mr. Broock believed that Paulding had acted illegally. While he preferred to hear from the Executive in response to the resolution for information, he wanted the neutrality laws inquired into. He maintained unlimited power to use our army and navy on the ocean wherever those of other nations can be legitimately employed.

Mr. Grow was pleased to see such feeling manifested on the other side of the House against Executive encroachments on the rights of our citizens. He asked that the rule apply to the sea as also applied to the land. For the army during the last two years had been employed in Kansas perpetrating outrages and injustice on the rights guaranteed to every freeman.

Mr. Maynard trusted that this question would be discussed on its own intrinsic merits, separated from Kansas, Utah, and others. He took it for granted that Commodore Paulding and Captain Chataud thought they had plenary power and ample instructions for the course they deemed it proper to pursue. If they were acting under instructions of that character, they should not be reproached for obeying them.

After further debate the committee rose, and the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 5.  
The Senate to-day in executive session ratified the Danish Sound-dues Treaty.

The President's message and accompanying documents relative to the recent events in Central America, will probably be communicated to Congress to-morrow. The President's intimate friends say that he will more emphatically condemn filibustering, than he did in his former message. According to present indications Commodore Paulding will not be recalled.

NORFOLK, Jan. 5.  
Walker's men were discharged from the Saratoga to-day, by orders from Washington. Many of them are wandering about the city, destitute, moneyless, and poorly clad.

St. Johns, N. F., Jan. 5.  
The news-yacht of the Associated Press having been completely repaired, has again resumed her position off Cape Race, and it is expected will, in future, be able to intercept a steamer passing within ten miles of that point.

RICHMOND, VA., Jan. 5.  
The machine-shop of the Central Railroad was consumed by fire last night, destroying seven locomotives. Loss \$25,000, and the amount of insurance trifling. The fire is supposed to have been accidental.

NEW ORLEANS, Jan. 5.  
The following failures are reported: Ward, Sanders, & Hunt, George Snead & Co., and Titus, Groves, & Co.

CHICAGO, Jan. 5.  
A fire broke out last night on Clark street, between Quincy and Jackson. Loss estimated at \$60,000; insured for \$30,000.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 5.  
River 7 feet 10 inches by pier mark and falling. Weather raining. Mercury 40.

CINCINNATI, Jan. 5.  
River risen 11 inches within the last 12 hours, and is still swelling.

WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.  
Brevet Colonel Harvey Brown, of the 2d artillery, has been ordered, with the companies and officers of his command, to immediately proceed with the organization of an Artillery School of Practice at Fort Monroe, Virginia, of which he is appointed commandant.

A NOVEL TURN-OUT.—Among the novelties observed on New Year's Day, was a carriage propelled by steam, and operated by two fast young men, in their business of making calls. They doubtless considered the old-fogy turn-out of four-in-hand as altogether too slow for the times, and the accomplishment of the full complement of "five hundred calls." A miniature carriage, drawn by a pair of diminutive ponies, and driven by two lads, also attracted considerable attention.—*Journal of Commerce.*

[Special Dispatch to the Philadelphia Bulletin.]  
WASHINGTON, Jan. 2.  
It has been determined in cabinet meeting to condemn Walker's conduct and to sustain Com. Paulding in his course in regard to him.

The ground taken is that Walker was interrupting the Transit route to Nicaragua, thus causing a violation of treaty obligations.

**MARRIED.**  
In Christian county, Ky., on the 30th ult., by Rev. A. D. Sears, Mr. A. W. Blakemore, of Philadelphia, to Miss CORA, daughter of Joseph Major, of that county.

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# TRUNKS! TRUNKS! AT COST!

**J. H. McCLEARY,**  
At the National Trunk Emporium,  
Corner Main and Fourth sts., Louisville, Ky.

**Sole-leather, Iron-end, and Dress Trunks, Bonnet Boxes, Valises, Carpet Bags, &c.,**  
**AT PRIME COST FOR CASH ONLY.**

Remember, at the  
**National Trunk Emporium,**  
CORNER FOURTH AND MAIN STREETS.

A NEW AND VALUABLE REMEDY FOR

ALL DISEASES OF THE

**Throat and Lungs**

**DR. JOHN BULL'S**

Compound Pectoral of Wild Cherry,

FOR THE COMPLETE CURE OF

COUGHS, COLDS, ANTHRA, BRONCHITIS, INFLUENZA, AND ALL AFFECTIONS OF THE THROAT AND LUNGS.

DR. JOHN BULL, Louisville, Ky.

Dear Sir: I have tried your Pectoral in a well-marked and severe case of pulmonary consumption, accompanied with severe hemorrhage from the lungs, in which Cod Liver Oil totally failed to produce any beneficial effect, and I was perfectly astonished at the immediate relief and diminution in the amount of expectoration which speedily followed its use. As a remedy in the advanced stages of consumption I give it most decidedly the preference.

JOHN MAGENISE, M. D.

Sold by all druggists everywhere.

All orders from wholesale purchasers or applications for Agencies must be addressed to

**DR. JOHN BULL,** Louisville or New York.

nov 26 d&w&w

**Music Teaching.**

The undersigned would respectfully in-

quire the citizens of Louisville that he is

prepared to give lessons in Music on the

Piano and to teach Vocal Music. Those

who are in want of a thorough and faithful teacher will

please apply at either of the music stores or at his resi-

dence, 426 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

**JULIUS BOELING.**

426 Jefferson street, between Fourth and Fifth.

**VOGT & KLINK.**

MANUFACTURING JEWELERS and

Wholesale Dealers in Watches, Clocks,

and fine Jewelry, at 117 Third street, near Market, Louisville,

Kentucky.

Great care taken in setting Diamonds in all descrip-

tions of Jewelry, and in repairing in a very superior

manner.

**REMOVAL.**

We have removed our FINISHING and

PIANO WARE-ROOMS to the corner of

Main and Sixth streets, Reynolds's new

block.

Entrance on Main street, also on Sixth, in rear of

factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

**PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.**

PIANO-FORTE MANUFACTURERS.

Having increased our facilities, we are

now enabled to turn out from twelve

Pianos per week. We would respectfully

inform our wholesale and retail purchasers

that we hope for the future to be able to supply the

increased demand for our instruments.

As regards the merits of our Pianos we would respectfully

refer to the fact, for the last five years, we have ac-

quired the highest awards when placed in competition

with the Premium Pianos of New York and Boston.

Finishing and Piano Ware-room corner of Main and

Sixth streets.

Factory corner of Fourteenth and Main streets.

**PETERS, CRAGG, & CO.**

**Fancy Goods and Toys**

FOR HOLIDAY SALES.

**W. W. TALBOT, 98 Fourth street, is now**

in receipt of a large and well-selected stock of

**FANCY GOODS AND TOYS,**

bought at greatly reduced prices, which will be sold ac-

cordingly. Among the assortment are many new and elegant

Toys never before brought to this market. Dealers

supplied at low rates.

**W. W. TALBOT,**

417 b&g 98 Fourth st., between Market and Jefferson.

**Presentation Books.**

If you want an elegant book to present to a friend, call

at 84 Fourth street and you can get it. A large variety

now on hand and daily making additions.

**W. W. TALBOT, 84 Fourth street, near Market.**

**TENNESSEE MONEY.**

We are taking in exchange for

BOOTS AND SHOES, at our usual

low prices, the Old Bank of Ten-

nessee, the Bank of America, the

Bank of Commerce, Bank of Mem-

phis, Bank of Middle Tennessee, Bank of the Union, Bank

**BORNAHAVE'S**

**HOLLAND BITTERS**

THE CELEBRATED HOLLAND REMEDY FOR

**DYSPEPSIA,**

**DISEASE OF THE KIDNEYS,**

**LIVER COMPLAINT,**

**WEAKNESS OF ANY KIND**

**FEVER AND AGUE,**

And the various affections consequent upon a disordered

**STOMACH OR LIVER.**

Such as Indigestion, Acidity of the Stomach, Colic, Pains,

Headache, Loss of Appetite, Despondency, Constipation,

Costiveness, Blind and Bleeding Piles. In all Nervous, Rheu-

matic, and Neuritic Affections, it has in numerous in-

stances, proved highly beneficial, and in other cases a

decided cure.

This is a purely vegetable compound, prepared strictly

according to principles, after the manner of the celebrated

Holland Dr. J. J. Boerhaave. Because of its great success

in most of the European States, its introduction into the

United States was intended more especially for those of

our fatherland scattered here and there over the face of

this mighty country. Meeting with great success among

them, I now offer it to the American public, knowing that

its truly wonderful medicinal virtues must be acknowl-

ed.

It is particularly recommended to those persons whose

constitutions may have been impaired by the continuous

use of ardent spirits, or other forms of dissipation. Gen-

erally instantaneous in its effect, it finds its way directly to the

seat of life, thickening and quickening every nerve, raising

up the drooping spirit, and, in fact, infusing new health

and vigor in the system.

It is particularly recommended to find a beverage will

be dispensed; but to be weak, and low spirited it will

prove a grateful aromatic cordial, possessed of singular

remedial properties.

**CAUTION.**

The great popularity of this delightful Aroma has in-

duced many imitations, which the public should guard

against purchasing. Do not be deceived by anything

else until you have the Bitter's Holland Bitters a fair

trial. One bottle will convince you how infinitely superior

it is to all these imitations.

It is sold at \$1 per bottle, or six bottles for \$5, by the

**SOLE PROPRIETORS,**

**BENJAMIN PAGE, JR., & CO.,**

MANUFACTURING

**Pharmacists and Chemists,**

**PITTSBURG, PA.**

Sold in Louisville by WILSON & STARBIRD, W.

SPRINGER & BRO. (Market street, between Third and

Fourth), CAY & TALBOT (423 Market street, near

Fourth), and Drugists generally.

**PIANOS AT LOW PRICES.**

Great inducements are now offering to

cash buyers of Piano-Fortes, who wish to

buy on credit.

**D. P. FAULDS & CO.,**

Importers and Dealers in Piano-Fortes and Musical

Goods, 539 Main st., opposite the Bank of Ky.

**Tuning and Repairing Musical**

**Instruments.**

We have in our employ two of the best

Piano-Forte and Musical Instrument Tun-

ers and Repairers in the United States.

Persons wishing such work done in a reliable

manner should have their orders

sent to

**D. P. FAULDS & CO.,**

539 Main st., between Second and Third.

**New Books for the Holidays.**

**THE Book of Job.** Fifty engravings. Notes by Rev.

Dr. Hamilton, of London. In Morocco and cloth gilt.

The Poetical Works of Robert Burns.

Illustrated by Robert Burns.

Gray's Elegy and other Poems.

The Poetical Works of G. Lamb, Rogers, & Campbell

# LATEST NEWS.

**THERMOMETER.**  
6 P. M. 12 M. 6 A. M. 12 M.  
45 45 45 47

**TRAVELER'S GUIDE.**

**DEPARTURE OF RAILROAD TRAINS.**

Lexington and Frankfort—7:10 A. M. and 2:50 P. M.

Lagrange and Way Places—4 P. M.

St. Louis and Chicago via New Albany R. R.—12 M.

To the East, Chicago, and St. Louis via Indiana polis

at 7 A. M.

St. Louis and Cincinnati via Ohio and Mississippi

Railroad, and the Indiana polis to the East, Chicago,

St. Louis—at 11:10 A. M.

St. Louis and Cincinnati Express—at 12 P. M.

Nashville and Lebanon—A. M. and 3 P. M.—at 3 o'clock A.

M. rain connects with daily stages for Nashville, Mammoth

Cave, Bowling Green, Russellville, Hopkinsville, Elletts-

burg, Clarksville, Paducah, Glasgow, and Harpwood, and every

other day with stages for Springfield, Chicago, St. Louis,

and Grayson Springs.

Portland—Every 10 minutes.

**STEAMBOAT-REGULAR PACKET.**

Cincinnati—Daily at 12 M.

St. Louis—Irregular.

Tennessee, Cumberland, and Green Rivers—Irregular.

Lower Mississippi and New Orleans—Irregular, but

generally every day.

**DEPARTURE OF STAGES.**

Danville and Lexington—Every day at 4 A. M. (Sun-

days excepted).

Bloomfield—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

at 9 A. M.

Taylorville—Every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday

at 9 A. M.

Shelbyville—Accommodations every day at 9 A. M. (Sun-

days excepted).

**POLICE PROCEEDINGS.**—Wednesday, January 6.

Samuel Clark, drunk and carrying concealed a

deadly weapon. Bail in \$100 to answer a misde-

meanor. Workhouse.

Charles Kuster bailed out of the workhouse.

About twenty-five ordinance warrants were dis-

posed of. Most of them were for obstructing the

sidewalk, a few for fast driving, and one for throw-

ing ashes into the street. In each case a fine of \$5

was imposed.

Henry Welling, warden of the Union engine

house, was charged with ringing the bell of that

house longer than fifteen minutes at a time. There

were two charges against him. The witnesses stated

that on one occasion the bell was rung for two hours.

The ordinance prohibits the ringing of the bells for

longer than fifteen minutes, unless in case of fire.

Several coffeehouse keepers were up on a charge

of keeping their coffeehouses open after 11 o'clock

at night. The penalty is forfeiture of license. The

city attorney let the parties off by payment of costs,

but the court said that hereafter the law must be

enforced. Coffeehouse keepers should take notice of

this law. The amount of fines imposed for violation

of this ordinance was over \$100.

Mr. William H. Jefferson was one of the parties

who was up on an ordinance warrant for obstructing

the sidewalk. He pleaded ignorance of the law. He

could not conscientiously support the papers that

published the laws. He is certainly a most consi-

derate liquor dealer. Would it not be well for the

City Council, before the next election comes on, to

consult Mr. H. as to the papers in which the law

shall be published?

The court remarked that the officers of the Third

and Fourth wards had enforced the ordinance for

obstructing the sidewalk, and he hoped that the

other officers would do the same.

It is believed in Washington that the next arrival

will bring intelligence of the capture of the remnant

of Walker's army by Paulding.

Voluntaries despatches from Mexico have been

received at the State Department at Washington.

The coup d'etat of President Comonfort has been suc-

cessfully carried out in the capital, in Puebla, and Vera

Cruz. It remains to be seen whether the exten-

sions of the republic will recognize the new order of

things. The treasury is empty, and the government

is in the hands of the money lenders, who are re-

ceiving enormous discounts for advances on the in-

coming revenue. The idea that foreign intervention

# BY TELEGRAPH.

Reported for the Evening Bulletin.

**ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC.**

**ADVANCE IN COTTON.**

**MONEY EASIER.**

**SANDY HOOK, Jan. 6.**

The steamer Atlantic has passed here with Liver-

pool dates to the 23d ult., four days later than pre-

vious advices.

The steamship Africa arrived out on the 20th and

the Kangaroo on the 22d.

The message of President Buchanan has been pub-

lished in the London papers and favorably criti-

cized.

Klingender & Bros., of Liverpool, have failed,

with liabilities reaching half a million.

Nothing later from India had been received.

An earthquake has occurred at Naples, causing

great damage. Singularly, all qualities have ad-

vanced slightly. Tallow buoyant at 58c/59c 5d.

There was better feeling in the London market,

and discounts were readily made at 8 per cent.

The East India Co., have been formally notified

of the Ministers intention to terminate the double

government in India.

P. S. The Atlantic got up at 2 o'clock.

The London Times endorses Mr. Buchanan's fi-

nanacial views, says England should not abrogate

the Central American treaty without guarantee

for the re-enactment of its important provisions.

The London Post characterizes the message as high-

ly creditable to the moderation, judgment, and pub-

lic spirit of Mr. Buchanan. The Daily News praises

the foreign and financial policy, but condemns the

Kansas views.

**XXXVTH CONGRESS—FIRST SESSION.**

**Wednesday's Proceedings.**

**WASHINGTON, Jan. 6.**

**Senate.**—Messrs. Hunter and Toms asked, but

the Senate refused to excuse them from serving on

the French spoliation bill.



